

Charlotte Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1891.

VOLUME XXXIX.—NUMBER 1917

THIS PAPER IS 39 YEARS OLD

THE
CHARLOTTE DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
J. P. STRONG.

TERMS.—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance
for 1 year—Two Dollars on time.

Entered at the Post Office in Charlotte, N. C.,
as second class matter, according to the rules of
the P. O. Department.

J. P. McCOMBS, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of
Charlotte and surrounding country. All calls,
both night and day, promptly attended to.
Office in Brown's building, up stairs, opposite
Charlotte Hotel.
Jan. 1, 1891.

DR. M. A. BLAND,
Dentist,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
No. 21 TRYON STREET.
Jan. 3, 1891.

BURWELL & WALKER,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office in Law Building.
Jan. 1, 1891.

OSBORNE & MAXWELL,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal Courts.
Office in Law Building.
Jan. 3, 1891.

JONES & TILLET,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice in the Courts of this District and in
Richmond County. Also, in the Federal Courts
of the Western District.
Aug. 12, 1890.

CLARKSON & DULS,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Prompt attention given to all business in-
trusted. Will practice in all Courts of the
State.
Office No. 12 Law Building.
Oct. 7, 1890.

BASON & BROWN,
Attorneys at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal
Courts. Office Nos. 14 and 16, Law Building.
Jan. 17, 1891.

BOYNE & BADGER,
LEADING JEWELERS,
SOUTH TRYON ST., CHARLOTTE, N. C.
DEALERS IN
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver
and Plated Ware.
Special attention given Repairing Fine Watches.
March 6, 1891.

HUGH W. HARRIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Will practice in the State and Federal
Courts. Office, first door west of Court House.
Jan. 1, 1891.

JAS. ARDREY BELL,
Attorney at Law,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Careful attention given to all legal business.
Office Law Building, No. 6.
Jan. 10, 1891.

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Practice Limited to the
EYE, EAR AND THROAT.
Jan. 1, 1891.

JOHN FARRIOR,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,
DEALER IN
Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver
and Silver Plated Ware.
Special attention given to Fine Watch
Repairing.
March 28, 1891.

HOFFMAN & WHITE,
Dentists,
No. 7 WEST TRADE STREET,
Charlotte, N. C.
Office over Burwell & Dunn's Drug Store.
Office hours from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Oct. 3, 1890.

WATCHES! WATCHES!
You will find at Hales' Jewelry Store a fine
assortment of
Gold and Silver Watches
At very low figures.
Fine Watch Repairing a specialty. All work
warranted.
Sept. 5, 1890.

THE STAR MILLS,
Charlotte, N. C.,
Manufactures best Corn Meal and Mill Feed,
in all kinds of Grain.
The Mill is situated near the Railroad crossing
on East Trade street.
Nov. 11, 1890.

TELEGRAPHING WITH CANNONS.—When
the first vessel completed the passage of
the new Erie Canal, in 1825, there
being no such thing as a telegraph line in
those days, the news was communicated
to New York and to Buffalo by cannons
placed within hearing of each other all
the way along from Albany to each of the
other cities. The signal was passed along
in this way from Albany to New York
City and back again to Albany in fifty-
eight minutes. The experiment was a
costly one, but was a success in every
particular.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Clerk of the
Superior Court of Mecklenburg county, made
in the case of Hugh W. Harris, Administrator
of E. L. Markey deceased, against P. L. Markey
and others, I will sell to the highest bidder, at
public auction, at the Court House door in
Charlotte, on Monday the 31 day of August,
A. D. 1891, a LOT in the city of Charlotte,
on the east side of North Poplar street, between 7th
and 8th streets, fronting about 50 feet on Poplar
street and extending back towards Church street
about 176 feet, and being the Lot conveyed by
E. Ritterhoff and wife to Ella L. Markey by Deed
registered in this county in Book 49, page 570.
Terms will be made known on day of sale.

HUGH W. HARRIS,
Administrator and Commissioner.
July 3, 1891.

EXECUTION SALE.

By virtue of an execution in my hands issued
from the Superior Court of Wayne county, State
of North Carolina, in the case of W. L. Goddard
vs. M. W. Caldwell vs. J. H. Caldwell, I will
sell on Monday, the 3rd day of August,
1891, at the Court House door in Charlotte, N. C.,
all the right, title and interest of the said J. H.
Caldwell in and to the following tracts of land
lying in Crab Orchard Township, Mecklenburg
county, N. C., to-wit: A certain lot of land
of J. E. Caldwell, J. L. Query and others, con-
taining one hundred and ninety-two (192) acres.
Second Tract, adjoining the first tract and con-
taining fifty-three (53) acres. Third Tract, ad-
joining the second tract and containing the said
J. H. Caldwell in said Tracts of Land being
one-seventh interest, and both Tracts being
subject to the life estate of Mrs. Smith Caldwell.
Terms of sale, cash.

Z. T. SEVENS,
Sheriff.
July 3, 1891.

SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of
Mecklenburg county in the case of E. B. Barringer
against W. G. Maxwell and others, I will sell to
the highest bidder, at public auction, at the
Court House door in the city of Charlotte, on
Monday the 31 day of August, 1891, at 12
o'clock, all that body of LAND, in Morning
Star Township, containing two hundred and
eighty acres, joining the Miller Mill Tract, and
known as the late Henry Maxwell's "Home
Place." Terms of sale, cash.

JAS. A. BELL,
Commissioner.
June 26, 1891.

Notice of Publication.

Martin E. Orr, Jr., Plaintiff, against Charlotte S.
Orr, Defendant.
To Charlotte S. Orr, Defendant: You will
take notice that you are hereby required and
summoned to be and appear before the Superior
Court of Mecklenburg county, at the Term of said
Court to be held at the Court House in Charlotte
on the last Monday in August, 1891, and answer
to the complaint of Martin E. Orr, Jr., the plain-
tiff, in the above entitled cause. If you fail to
answer the said complaint within the time speci-
fied, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the
relief demanded in the complaint.

M. M. MORROW,
Clerk Superior Court.
July 10, 1891.

SUMMER SHOES.

Our stock is always full so that we can suit
almost any one in any kind of a Shoe or Slipper.
We wish to call your attention to a few Shoes
that are

Seasonable and Cheap.

Just think of a Woman's Dongola Button Shoe
with a Pat Tip for \$1.25 a pair, all leather. Yes,
we have them. For \$1.25 and \$1.50 we sell you
a real nice one and every pair. Have you seen
our Woman's fine Button and Lace Shoe for
\$2? If not, you have not seen the best. These
are shoes we are having a great sale on all be-
cause we are giving people a better shoe than
they can buy elsewhere for the same money.
Our ladies have been large, but we keep them
on a real nice one and every pair. Have you
seen our Ladies' Lace Shoes stand unrivalled—broad
Soles, low, flat heels—just the ideal Shoe for
any lady who wants solid comfort, all for \$1.50
a pair. Buy one pair and you will have no other.

A big stock of Oxford Ties just received. We
start them at 75 cents a pair, a nice one with a
Diamond Tip, better quality than \$1. \$1.50, &c.
Good values in every pair. Our Young Men's
for \$2 is a hummer; it is the best on the market
and there is none nicer, in all shapes and styles,
both in Congress and Lace—if you have not seen
it come and buy a pair. Don't forget we are
selling the best Home-Made Shoes made in this
country, both in High Cut Kip CREAMMORS and
Brogans. Our stock is full and new. If you
will always see us we will do you good.

We are still Agents for the Elkin Woolen
Mill. We take your Wool and give you in ex-
change Jeans, Blankets, Linsey, Flannel; or
Yarn, and you get good, honest, home-made
Goods. These Mills have many advantages to
offer their customers. They will save you a
goodly sum of money. You have a railroad to
bring in your Wool early, so that you will get
your Goods back in good time. Later in the
season the Mills are crowded and your goods
come back slower. Market price for Wool,
in cash.

GRAY & BARNHART.
June 12, 1891.

THE

Exceedingly warm days remind us that we are
in the midst of summer time, and that brings to
mind we must do something with this Stock of
Goods. So we have reduced the price all over
the House. The concession our low prices
cause is equal to a

Meteoritic

Shower, which would certainly scare our people
up. All White Goods, Dainties, Mulls, P. K.
Swiss Marcella, DeCade Linens, etc., and in
fact every thing reduced. Our new prices are as
refreshing as a summer

Shower,

And bring comments and thanks from all pur-
chasers.

No One

Can withstand the prices we are making on the
Remnant Stock of Clothing for Men and Boys.
Alpacas Coats are cool, and will save you your
garments more than the cool Coat cost. Then
why melt away when a Negligee Shirt will add
to your comfort and not

Hurt

The pocket. Gravats at one cent each. Posi-
tively all Goods reduced.

T. L. ALEXANDER, SON & CO.
July 10, 1891.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

And all the leading PATENT MEDICINES
for sale by

R. H. JORDAN & CO.
Jan. 30, 1891.

Grandfather's Barn.

O don't you remember our grandfather's barn,
Where our cousins and we met to play;
How we climbed on the beams and the scaffolds
high,
Or tumbled at will on the hay;
How we sat in a row on the bundles of straw,
And rattled and cackled with stories told,
While the sunshine came in through the cracks
of the south,
And turned all the dust into gold?

How we played hide and seek in each cranny and
nook,
Wherever a child could be bestowed?

Then we made us a coach of a hoghead of rye,
And on it to "Boston" we rode;
And then we kept store and sold barley and oats,
And corn by the bushel or bin;

And straw for our sisters to bind into hats,
And flax for our mothers to spin.

Then we played we were biddies, and cackled and
crowed,
Till grandmother in haste came to see
If the weasels were killing the old speckled hen,
Or whatever the trouble might be;

How she patted our heads when she saw her
mistake,
And called us her sweet "chicken-dears!"

While a tear dimmed her eye as the picture
recalled
The scenes of her own vanished years.

How we tittered and swung, and played meeting
and school,
And Indian, and soldier, and bear!

While up on the rafters the swallows kept house,
Or sailed through the soft summer air.

How we longed to peep into their curious nests!
But they were too far overhead;

So we wished we were giants, or winged like the
birds,
And then we'd do wonders, we said.

And don't you remember the racket we made
When selling at auction the hay;
And how we wound up with a keel-over leap
From the scaffold down into the bay?

When we went in to supper, our grandfather said,
If he had not once been a boy,
He should think that the Hessians were sacking
the town,
Or an earthquake had come to destroy.

CALLS FOR DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

In controlling the movements of domestic
animals by the voice, besides words of
ordinary import, man uses a variety of
peculiar terms, calls and inarticulate
sounds—not to include whistling—which
varies in different localities. In driving
yoked cattle and harnessed horses, team-
sters "cry get up" (usually "git up"), "click,
click" (tongue against the teeth), "gee,"
"haw," "whoa" or "wo," "whoosh," "back,"
etc. All of the above are used in English-
speaking countries. In Continental Eu-
rope the same terms are expressed as
"arri," "arri," "juh," "gio," etc. In the
United States "gee" directs the animals
away from the driver, hence to the
right; but in England the same term has
the opposite effect, because the "drive
side" is different there to what it is here.
In Virginia the mule drivers "gee" their
teams with a cry of "hee-ee-ee" and in
Norfolk "whoosh-wo" is used to the same
effect. In France "hue" and "hu-hau"
turns the team to the right; in Germany
the words "hoti" and "botte," while in
Russia the term "shaita" serves the same
purpose. To direct animals to the left
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ing cattle in the field the following cries
are used in the localities given: "Boos,
boos," "sake, sake" (Connecticut); "coo,
coo" and "sook, sook" (Virginia). In
Maryland they say, "sookee" and "sook-
ow." "Kope, kope" is the common
call for horses over most of the United
States. In Maryland and Alabama they
say "kope nanny" when they call sheep.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I am getting in an entire new line of MUSICAL
INSTRUMENTS

The finest line of Guitars, Violins and Banjos
ever brought to the city.

Pianos and Organs

Of every style—prices to suit the purchaser.

When in need of strings call at Baker's Music
House, where they can be assorted for you.

A new line of Sheet Music and Folios. Some
of the most popular songs of the day. "In Old
Madrid," price 35 cents. "If you love me darling
tell me with your eyes," 40 cents.

Special rates to Teachers. Write for Cat-
alogs.

BAKER'S MUSIC HOUSE,

Y. M. C. A. Building,
Charlotte, N. C.
July 17, 1891.

GOOD HARNESS.

It is always economy to get GOOD HAR-
NESS. Experience teaches that no harness
made can excel for durability, service and hand-
some finish that made here in Charlotte by

W. E. SHAW & CO.

We use only first-class material and employ
none but skilled and competent workmen.
Every set that goes out of my shop is complete
and perfect in all respects. An immense line of
Harness,

Bridles,

Saddles,

Blankets,

Whips, &c.,

In Stock. Call and see us before buying any-
thing in the Harness line.

We also carry a full line of Carts and Bug-
gies.

W. E. SHAW & CO.
April 25, 1891.

WE HAVE IN STOCK ALL THE FINEST

varieties of Early Corn, both for garden
and plantings. A large supply of Melon
Seed in bulk and papers.

R. H. JORDAN & CO.

ROYAL GERMAUTER \$100 PER BOTTLE

—three for \$250, at
R. H. JORDAN & CO.

PLASTIC IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER

preparations for a permanent finish for
walls. All tints in five pound packages for 50 cts
a package at

R. H. JORDAN & CO.
March 27, 1891.

DON'T FAIL TO GO TO THE

CITY BAKERY.

Where you can get Hot Rolls for Supper.

Our Rye Bread is number one.

J. FASNAOHT,
35 West Trade Street.

June 19, 1891.

HUGHES'

Quinine Hair Tonic.

The best preparation made for the Hair. It im-
parts Vigor to the Scalp, Cleanses it and thor-
oughly eradicates Dandruff, and stops the Hair
falling. Price 25 and 50 cents. Prepared by
R. H. JORDAN & CO., Druggists,
Springs Corner Charlotte, N. C.

Nov. 14, 1890.

Cider for Vinegar.

One way of preventing the inferior
grades of apples from going to waste is
by making them into cider for vinegar.
As with other products care should be
taken to make of a good quality in order
to realize good prices. There is no ad-
vantage in using dirty, rotten fruit. At
the start have everything clean; wash
and rinse out the press and all of the ves-
sels to be used in handling both the fruit
and the cider. After the fruit is gathered
up, all the rotten parts should be cut out
and thrown away and then what is to be
used to be thoroughly washed. Have the
barrels clean, and so far as possible keep
everything connected with the work
clean.

At first do not fill the barrels more than
two thirds full. This will give the cider
more room to work and will lessen the
waste. In many cases, after pressing
well once it will be a good plan to stir
the pomace up thoroughly and add a small
quantity of water and then press again,
putting this second juice, however, in a
separate barrel. It is best to lay the bar-
rels down on the sides, putting a couple
of rails or poles underneath to keep them
from rolling. Tack a piece of mosquito
netting or wire screen cloth over the
bung-hole to keep out flies and bugs.

After it has ceased working it should be
drawn off, strained and put in barrels
again; this time the barrels can be filled
full. It will make vinegar quicker if it
can be left in the sun till cold weather,
when it should be stored in the cellar
or in some place where it will not freeze.

Some think it a help to take strips of
common brown wrapping paper, dip in
molasses and drop into the barrels; a
few strips in each barrel will help to
make mother. But this is not necessary.

Keeping in the sun while the weather
is warm and keeping from freezing up
in cold weather is sufficient. Worked up
in this way apples that otherwise would
go to waste can be made to sell at from
15 cents to 25 cents per bushel.—St. Louis
Republic.

Calls for Domestic Animals.

In controlling the movements of domestic
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ow." "Kope, kope" is the common
call for horses over most of the United
States. In Maryland and Alabama they
say "kope nanny" when they call sheep.

Whooping Cough.

Common thyme, which was recom-
mended in whooping cough three or four
years ago by Dr. S. B. Johnson, is re-
garded by Dr. Noovius, who writes a
paper on the subject in a Finnish medical
journal, as almost worthy the title of a
specific. During an epidemic of whoop-
ing cough he had ample opportunities of
observing its effects, and he came to the
conclusion that if it is given early and
constantly it invariably cuts short the
disease in a fortnight, the symptoms gen-
erally vanishing in two or three days.
They are, he finds, liable to return if the
thyme is not regularly taken for at least
two weeks. Regarding the dose, he ad-
vises that a larger quantity than Dr.
Johnson prescribed be taken. He gives
from one ounce and a half to six ounces
per diem combined with a little marsh-
mallow sirup. He never saw an undesir-
able effect produced, except slight diar-
rhea. It is important that the drug should
be used quite fresh.—Lancet.

CORRECT TO A CENT.—The official count

of the money in the United States treas-
ury, consequent upon its transfer from
Treasurer Huston to Treasurer Nebeker,
was completed last Monday. The total
amount counted was \$154,511,552.03,
of which \$175,950,000 was gold and silver
coin, the rest being paper money. The
money was found correct to a cent. The
count has been in progress two months,
and most of that time sixty people have
been employed in the work.

Rev. F. C. Hickson of Gastonia is

being urged by the people of Gastonia City,
S. C., to take charge of their Academy.
Bro. Hickson has at great personal sacri-
fice labored in Gastonia for two or three
years, and has wonderfully improved Ba-
ptist interests all around him. We hope
the brethren will do their best to hold him
in North Carolina.—Biblical Recorder.

NAPOLÉON FINANCING.—S. Ponge

Can you let me have \$10 for a week or
so?

G. Enerous—I've only got nine, but
you can have that if it will do.

S. Ponge—All right; I'll take that and
then you will owe me \$1.—Harvard
Lampoon.

AN INQUISITIVE PERSON.—"What do

you think of your teacher?" asked Mrs.
Cumso of Johnny, after his first visit to
Sunday school.

"She's too inquisitive," replied Johnny.
"She kept asking us questions all the time
till the bell rang."

THE TRAVEL OVER THE BROOKLYN

bridge increases so fast that Chief En-
gineer Martin says there should be at
least two more bridges built across the
East River in order to meet the demand
of the near future.

I have been driven many times to

my knees by the overwhelming conviction
that I had nowhere else to go. My own
wisdom and that of all about me seemed
insufficient for that day.—A. Lincoln.

The law of the United States is

that bridges over navigable streams must
be built under the sanction of the War
Department. The law is to be more
vigorously enforced than formerly.

If the way to heaven be narrow, it

is not long; and if the gate be straight it
opens into endless life.—Bishop Beveridge.

A majority of the House of Bish-

ops has approved the election of Phillips
Brooks as Bishop of Massachusetts.

A Railway Sprinkler.

The opening of the new Inter-urban
line, between St. Paul and Minneapolis,
has discovered the fact that outside the
cities and while traversing some six miles
or more of the distance which is beyond
the pale of the water mains, on certain
favorable days the dust is found to be a
small and decidedly unpleasant feature
of an otherwise delightful ride. To
remedy this evil there is almost finished
at the shops of the Minneapolis City Rail-
way a giant tank, made of one-eighth inch
boiler iron, and mounted on a flat car
carried on four thirty-six inch wheels.
A piece of four inch steam pipe capped at
each end, and suitably perforated with
small drill holes, extends across the rear
platform. The connecting pipes, of the
same diameter as the cross pipe, connect
it with the tank and insure a beautiful
supply of water. It is intended to draw
the tank car behind a motor car, and by
making a trip every two hours, the entire
length of the line will be sprinkled in a
round trip of eighty minutes.

Cattle at the Ford.

"One of the prettiest sights in all the
world is my notion," said an Arizona cat-
tlemen, "is a big band of cattle fording
a wide deep stream. When the leaders
have reached the further side there is a
bow-shaped line of horns and heads,
showing how the mid-stream current
carries them down. The sharp-pointed
horns look like a line of bayonets.

"One time last February I saw such a
sight. That time, however, it was not
pleasing. We were driving about 600
head of stock cattle to California, and had
struck the Colorado River at Fort Yuma.
The river was at flood stage, so we split
the drove up into bunches of twenty each.
I was getting the fourth bunch across,
and had them about half way over, when
there was a tremendous terrifying roar.
Looking up stream, I saw a wall of debris
and drift, 40 feet high, coming down like
an avalanche. In the few seconds I
watched it sweeping down I could see
that there were houses, cattle, horses,
barns, and haystacks caught in the great
mass. It was a pretty close call, but we
made the bank just in time. As the last
steer scrambled up the bank the froth
rushed by us with the speed of an express
train. I got word over to the men in herd,
and told the men to drive up the river
until we could cross. It was three weeks
before we met again, and in that time the
herd and the men on the other side had
some terrible experiences, struggling
through miles of sand where there was
not a blade of grass or a drop of water.
There was one stretch of eighty miles
without water."—Globe Democrat.

Not every one will understand

what is meant by the locating of the sight
of the Temple of the Revolution at New-
burgh on the Hudson. When the Ameri-
can army was cantoned there, and when
in 1783, there was such a desecration
among both officers and men because they
could not get their pay. On March 11,
1783, a circular was secretly distributed
in order to bring about a somewhat sedition
meeting at